THE

WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

For MONDAY, February 24, 1806.

To the EDITOR of the WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

SIR,

I Send you a copy of a letter that has been addressed to the author of the book lately published, entitled OBSOLETE IDEAS, which it is requested you will insert in the Weekly Entertainer.

SAMUEL GOADBY.

Royal Exchange, February 7, 1806.

To the AUTHOR *of* OBSOLETE IDEAS.

I cannot withhold my testimony of approbation to the unknown author of Obsolete Ideas; whether she is maid, widow, or wife, she has an improved mind, a sound understanding, and a good heart, and would adorn any station; her book is calculated to inspire right sentiments, correct false ideas, and inculcate the purest morality. It should not be confined to a small circulation, but published for general benefit. As a composition it would stand the test of criticism, and the object it has in view stamps upon it an additional value. The influence of female manners on the national character is unbounded.

What the fair sex patronize, recommend, and encourage, will be universally adopted; with them reformation will commence; they controul the lords of the creation, and can mould them to their wishes. Every attempt therefore to biass them in favour of virtue, by rectifying the errors of education, custom, and fashion, is truly laudable. But the misfortune is, that neither serious reproof, nor satire, nor raillery, can counteract the force

of example; and even the ridicule here conveyed, however well directed and expressed, will be read, admired, and assented to one moment, and the next laid aside and forgot, from the dread of singularity; so that another letter seems to be wanting in this volume to enforce the necessity of despising common opinion, being above the censure, derision, and contempt, of the world, and maintaining a firmness of mind and dignity of character, with a resolution of acting up to our principles, at all times, and in all circumstances. When this is attained, every advice and precept will be attended to, every seed will grow, and every plant will flourish. The admonition here given to a young libertine would be effectual, and the rage for pleasure and dissipation would then have some bound. Virtue would be held in esteem, age would be honourable, and folly only would be put to shame. The scandalous indecency of dress, so disgusting in itself, so pernicious to health, and so inimical to all the purposes which it was meant to answer, is here exposed in such striking colours, that one would think nothing but the most consummate assurance could persist in its continuance. The cause of single ladies is likewise so well defended, that none need to apologize for preferring their independence to any connection of pride, interest, or vanity; and the term old maid, which is meant for a reproach, may be considered as only a nick name for a wise woman.

[" Take physic pomp," is from Shakespear.]

The faults of the piece are so few, that they are not worth mentioning. The only objection is the title. God forbid such ideas and sentiments should ever be OBSOLETE! and the reflection here contained will contribute not a little to prevent them from being so; a second edition will enable the author to add another letter on the pernicious effects of novels and romances, which, by corrupting the female mind, are the source of infinite mischief to society. Success attend all the productions of this ingenious author!

CRITO.

1805.

The following criticisms on this little volume have appeared in the Reviews.

Extract from the British Critic, for November, 1805.

" This is a very meritorious and excellent little work, the object and execution of which are equally entitled to our warm approbation. The subjects of these letters are,—1. The reciprocal duties of parents and children.—2. To Charles; an expostulation with a young man on his indiscretions, follies, and intemperance.—3. An excellent essay on the reverence due to age.—4. On chaste women and women of character,

character, and the vast difference between them.—5. On treatment of the poor, particularly of beggars.—6. On single ladies, vulgarly called old maids, recommending such to be treated with respect, and not with ridicule. The conclusion consists of general maxims for the regulation of female conduct, consisting of the observance of the sabbath, frugality, charity, and simplicity. We recommend this little volume to the serious attention of young persons of both sexes, and think the author deserves the encouragement and the gratitude of all parents and guardians of youth. The style is simple, yet impressive; the arguments familiar, but not trite; and the subjects successfully discussed and happily chosen."

Extract from the Eclectic Review, for February, 1806.

"Under this singular title, are comprised some shrewd and useful observations on the relative conduct of parents and children: the fashionable dissipation of young men, who have been piously educated; the respect due to aged persons; chaste women, and women of character; on the poor in general; and on single women. To the latter two classes, the fair author, though apparently allied to neither, is in every respect very charitably disposed.

"In proof that a deserving person may be reduced even to beg in the streets, she relates a very pleasing and pathetic story; which we should gladly extract as a specimen of her manner, if our limits admitted. No part of the short table of contents, probably may excite the curiosity of our readers, so much as the distinction between *chaste* women and women of *character*. When in company with one of the latter description, says this lively writer,

'The housekeeper came into the room to tell her lady that Betty was going: "And what then?" said the lady, "you have paid her her wages I suppose." "I have, Madam; but I thought, perhaps, you would please to give her something, as I fear she will be greatly distressed." "Not a sixpence; and I beg I may never hear of her any more." The good woman dropped a tear and withdrew.—"What a plague are these servants," addressing herself to me; "this Betty is a country girl, a tenant's daughter, that I brought to town about a year since, and the foolish slut has suffered my footman to seduce her, and she is no longer in a situation to keep her place; and this is the third country girl I have had the same trouble with." "You must have been very unfortunate in your footmen, for, of course, you parted with them all on such an occasion." "Parted with them? why it is the same man; he has been with me these seven years, and I would not part with him for all the maids in the kingdom; he is the cleverest servant I ever had; and he is a fine handsome fellow that sets off his livery. I think a smart servant behind a carriage is of as much consequence to figure as a fine pair of horses." "But don't you think a time will come, when you shall be called to an account for your conduct, as a mistress of a family?" "I was in hopes your sermon was done. I declare if I was not convinced by every object around me that I am in my own house, I should suppose myself in the family vault, and that my great-grandmother was reading me a lecture from her sepulchre; you will preach me into such

a humour that I shall but half enjoy the play to night." "But," said I, "what is to become of poor Betty?" "Let her go down to her friends, if she likes it." "But, perhaps, fear or shame may prevent her doing that; what is to become of her then?" The reply was, "Now I dare say you would wish me to provide a nursery, and bring up all these brats in my own house." "And if you are in the habit of bringing simple country girls into your family, while you keep such a footman, it is the very least you could do, and when done would be an inadequate compensation for the evil you produce." "I produce! why you are going to make me accountable for the sins of my footman." "And so you are for all but the first." "I think I have heard quite enough; I shall take care of my own reputation, and leave all the Mrs. Betty's to do the same; I must now dress for dinner; will you go to the play with me to-night?"

By way of contrast we quote an anecdote connected with the preceding.

'I know a chaste woman who moves in an exalted sphere, to whom I some years ago recommended a young person as nursery-maid; this lady had a footman, a very clever servant, that her ladyship very much wished to keep for his usefulness; but some little time after the girl had been in the family she wrote to her mother to say that her lady's footman had taken a very rude liberty with her; this made her mother very uneasy, and she informed me of the circumstance; I wrote directly to the lady, mentioning the ill-behaviour of her servant, and the mother's consequent fears; as I recollect, I received almost an immediate answer, to beg that I would make the young woman's mother quite easy, as the footman was instantly discharged.'

"The young and the old, the rich and the poor, may derive many useful hints from this little volume. The style is easy, familiar, and pointed; but it betrays, in some instances, a want of correctness that will render desirable the revision of a literary friend, in any future production of the same author. We hope that she will not remit her benevolent efforts for the fame moral advantage of the public.

"The title is the most exceptionable part of her present volume. The maxims which she designs to inculcate, though too little adopted in modern practice, are as much so, we apprehend, as they were a century ago. No period of authentic history affords much ground to boast of the moral purity of our ancestors. Religious ceremonials are, indeed, less observed now than formerly, both by the great vulgar, and the small: but this may be attributed to a growing discovery of the incompatibility of a religious profession with a vicious conduct; which leads some to reject the belief of Christianity, and others to divest themselves of its appearance. The rising generation enjoy greater advantages for mental instruction than their predecessors: and we hope, that the small volume before us will concur with many other publications, to impress their minds with proper sentiments of Christian morality.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS *of the late* LORD NELSON.

(Continued from Page 124.)

Public Funeral of Lord Viscount Nelson.

Copied from the London Gazette, of Jan. 18, 1806.

EARLY in the morning of Thursday, the 9th instant, his royal highness the prince of Wales, their royal highnesses the dukes of the blood royal, with several of the great officers, and the nobility and gentry, in their carriages; the relations of the deceased, with the officers and others of his household, the officers of arms, and a number of naval officers in mourning coaches, assembled in Hyde Park; having been admitted at Cumberland and Grosvenor gates upon producing tickets issued from the college of arms; and, having there been marshalled within the rails, proceeded, one by one, across Piccadily, into St. James's Park, by the gate at the top of Constitution Hill, and onwards, through the Horse Guards, to the Admiralty, in the order in which they were to move in the procession.

The chief-mourner, with his supporters and train-bearer, and the several naval officers to whom duties were assigned in the solemnity, assembled at the Admiralty: the seamen and marines of the Victory, the pensioners from Greenwich Hospital, the watermen of the deceased, the six conductors, the messenger of the college of arms, and the marshal's men, with the trumpets and drums, were stationed in the Admiralty-yard.

Those persons in the procession, who were not to wear mourning cloaks, official gowns, or habits, appeared in mourning, without weepers, and with mourning swords; knights of the several orders wore their collars; naval and military officers were in their full uniforms, with crape round their arms, and in their hats; the naval officers, to whom particular duties were assigned, had black cloth waistcoats and breeches, and black stockings; and the clergy were in their clerical habits.

Servants not in mourning, attending the carriages, were admitted with silk or crape hatbands and gloves.

The troops, ordered by his majesty to attend at the funeral under the command of General Sir David Dundas, K. B. were assembled and formed by the several general officers under whose command they respectively were, on the parade in St. James's Park, before the Horse Guards, at half past eight o'clock in the morning. The whole fronted towards the Horse Guards, and were formed as follows, (the infantry being three deep), viz. four companies of grenadiers, with their right near to the angle of the treasury building: four companies of light infantry, in a line with the grenadiers, and their right to the road

leading

leading to the Horse Guards: the second brigade of infantry, about sixty yards behind the grenadiers, and their right to the treasury wall: the first brigade of infantry, about sixty yards behind the second, and parallel to it. The cavalry formed in one line behind the infantry; their right to the sluice cover on the parade, and extending towards the end of the mall, being parallel to the row of trees, which were close in their rear. The artillery assembled, and formed fronting to the treasury, with their right at the parade gun.

This disposition being made, the march began at twelve o'clock in the following order; the general officers and their staff at the head of their respective brigades.

Gen. Sir David Dundas, K.B. Lieutenant-Gen. Harry Burrard.

A detachment of light dragoons.
Four companies of light infantry.
The 92d regiment } Commanded by the Hon. Major-
The 79th regiment } General Charles Hope.
The 31st regiment } Commanded by the Hon. Briga-
The 21st regiment } dier-General Robert Meade.
The 14th—2 squadrons }
The 10th—2 squadrons } Commanded by Major-Gen.
The 2d—2 squadrons } William St. Leger.
The royal artillery, with eleven pieces of cannon.
Four companies of grenadiers.

Each corps marched off, and followed in succession from its left. The infantry marched in sections of six or seven files: the cavalry four men in front: the artillery and its carriages two a-breast: officers of infantry in front of the divisions, and not on the flanks.

As soon as the troops had passed the Admiralty, the procession moved in the following order:

Marshal's-men, on foot, to clear the way.

Messenger of the college of arms, in a mourning cloak, with a badge of the college on his shoulder, his staff tipped with silver, and furled with sarsnet.

Six conductors, in mourning cloaks, with black staves, headed with viscount coronets.

Forty-eight pensioners from Greenwich Hospital, two and two, in mourning cloaks, with badges of the crests of the deceased on the shoulders, and black staves in their hands.

Forty-eight seamen and marines of his majesty's ship the Victory, two and two, in their ordinary dress, with black neck handkerchiefs and stockings, and crape in their hats.

Watermen of the deceased, in black coats, with their badges.

6 Drums

Drums and fifes.
Drum-major.
Trumpets.
Serjeant trumpeter.

Rouge Croix, pursuivant of arms (alone in a mourning coach), in close mourning, with his tabard over his cloak.

The standard, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were Captain Sir Francis Laforey, bart. and his two supporters, Lieutenants William Collins Barker and George Autram, of the royal navy.

Trumpets.

Blue Mantle, pursuivant of arms (alone in a mourning coach), habited as Rouge Croix.

The guidon, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were Captain Edward Rotheram, of the Royal Sovereign, supported by Lieutenants James Bradshaw and Thomas Errington, of the royal navy.

Servants of the deceased, in mourning, in a mourning coach.

Officers of his majesty's wardrobe, in mourning coaches.

Gentlemen.
Esquires.

Deputations from the great commercial companies of London.

Physicians of the deceased, in a mourning coach.

Divines, in clerical habits.

Chaplains of the deceased, in clerical habits, and secretary of the deceased, in a mourning coach.

Trumpets.

Rouge Dragon and Portcullis, pursuivants of arms (in a mourning coach), habited as before.

The banner of the deceased, as a knight of the bath, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were Captain Philip Charles Durham, of the Defiance, supported by Lieutenants James Uzuld Purches and James Poate, of the royal navy.

Attendants on the body while it lay in state at Greenwich; viz. Rev. Alexander John Scott (chaplain to his royal highness the prince of Wales), Joseph Whidbey, Esq. and John Tyson, Esq. in a mourning coach.

Knights bachelors.
Serjeants at law.
Deputy to the knight marshal on horseback.
Knights of the bath; viz.
Sir Samuel Hood and Sir Thomas Trigge,
Baronets.

A gentleman usher (in a mourning coach) carrying a carpet and black velvet cushion, whereon the trophies were to be deposited in the church.

William

William Haslewood, Esq. Alexander Davison, Esq. and William Marsh, Esq. as comptroller, treasurer, and steward of the household of the deceased (in a mourning coach), in mourning cloaks, bearing white staves.

Younger sons of barons, viz.

Hon. Augustus Cavendish Bradshaw.

Hon. Richard Ryder, M. P. Hon. Charles James Fox, M. P.

Privy counsellors, not peers, viz.

Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, baronet, M. P. and a lord of the admiralty.

Right Hon. George Tierney, M. P.

Right Hon. Sir William Scott, knt. M. P. judge of the admiralty.

Right Hon. William Windham, M. P.

Younger sons of earls, viz.

Hon. Thomas William Fermor.

Hon. ——— Bennet. Hon. Alexander Murray.

Eldest sons of viscounts, viz.

Hon. Henry Hood.

Hon. Thomas Newcomen. Hon. Thomas Knox.

Barons.

Lord Hutchinson, K. B. Lord Donalley.

Lord De Blaquire, K. B. Lord Holland.

Lord Aston.

Lord Mulgrave, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Lord Hawkesbury, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Lord bishop of Exeter.

Younger sons of marquisses; viz.

Lord Henry Moore, Lord Henry Petty,

Eldest sons of earls, viz.

Viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Viscount Duncannon.

Lord Delvin.

Viscount Fitzharris. Lord Hervey.

Lord Ossulston.

Viscount Kirkwall. Lord Fincastle.

Viscounts.

Viscount Sidmouth.

Viscount Hawarden. Viscount Gosford.

Viscount Chetwynd. Viscount Ranelagh.

Younger son of a duke.

Lord Archibald Hamilton.

Eldest son of a marquis.

Earl of Altamont.

Earls.

Earl of Clancarty. Earl of Moira.
Earl of Fife. Earl of Bessborough.
Earl of Darnley. Earl of Westmeath.
Earl of Leicester. Earl of Buckinghamshire.
Earl of Portsmouth. Earl Cowper.
Earl of Bristol. Earl of Scarborough.
Earl of Winchilsea, K. G. Earl of Suffolk.

Earl of Dartmouth, K. G. lord chamberlain of his majesty's household.

Eldest sons of dukes.

Marquis of Douglas.

Marquis of Blandford. Marquis of Hartington

Dukes.

Duke of Montrose, K. T.

Duke of Devonshire, K. G. Duke of St. Alban's.

Duke of Norfolk, earl marshal.

Earl Camden, K. G. lord president of the council.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Dukes of the blood royal.

His royal highness the duke of Cambridge.
His royal highness the duke of Sussex.
His royal highness the duke of Cumberland.
His royal highness the duke of Kent.
His royal highness the duke of Clarence.
His royal highness the duke of York, commmander in chief.
His royal highness the prince of Wales.

Richmond herald (alone in a mourning coach), habited as the other officers of arms.

The great banner, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were Captain Robert Moorsom, and his supporters, Lieutenants David Keys and Nicholas Tucker, of the royal navy.

Gauntlet and spurs, Helm and crest, Target and sword, Surcoat, } In front of four mourning coaches, in which were York, Somerset, Lancaster, and Chester heralds, habited as before.

A mourning-coach, in which the coronet of the deceased, on a black velvet cushion, was borne by Norroy king of arms, in the absence of Clarenceux, habited as before, and attended by two gentlemen ushers.

The six lieutenants of the royal navy, habited as before, who were to bear the bannerolls, in two mourning-coaches.

The six admirals, in like habits, who were to bear the canopy, in two mourning coaches.

The four admirals, in like habits, who were to support the pall in a mourning coach

William Haslewood, Esq. Alexander Davison, Esq. and William Marsh, Esq. as comptroller, treasurer, and steward of the household of the deceased (in a mourning coach), in mourning cloaks, bearing white staves.

Younger sons of barons, viz.

Hon. Augustus Cavendish Bradshaw.

Hon. Richard Ryder, M. P. Hon. Charles James Fox, M. P.

Privy counsellors, not peers, viz.

Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, baronet, M. P. and a lord of the admiralty.

Right Hon. George Tierney, M. P.

Right Hon. Sir William Scott, knt. M. P. judge of the admiralty.

Right Hon. William Windham, M. P.

Younger sons of earls, viz.

Hon. Thomas William Fermor.

Hon. ——— Bennet. Hon. Alexander Murray.

Eldest sons of viscounts, viz.

Hon. Henry Hood.

Hon. Thomas Newcomen. Hon. Thomas Knox.

Barons.

Lord Hutchinson, K. B. Lord Donalley.

Lord De Blaquire, K. B. Lord Holland.

Lord Aston.

Lord Mulgrave, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Lord Hawkesbury, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Lord bishop of Exeter.

Younger sons of marquisses; viz.

Lord Henry Moore, Lord Henry Petty,

Eldest sons of earls, viz.

Viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Viscount Duncannon.

Lord Delvin.

Viscount Fitzharris. Lord Hervey.

Lord Ossulston.

Viscount Kirkwall. Lord Fincastle.

Viscounts.

Viscount Sidmouth.

Viscount Hawarden. Viscount Gosford.

Viscount Chetwynd. Viscount Runelagh.

Younger son of a duke.

Lord Archibald Hamilton.

Eldest son of a marquis.

Earl of Altamont.

Earls.

Earl of Clancarty. Earl of Moira.
Earl of Fife. Earl of Bessborough.
Earl of Darnley. Earl of Westmeath.
Earl of Leicester. Earl of Buckinghamshire.
Earl of Portsmouth. Earl Cowper.
Earl of Bristol. Earl of Scarborough.
Earl of Winchilsea, K. G. Earl of Suffolk.

Earl of Dartmouth, K. G. lord chamberlain of his majesty's household.

Eldest sons of dukes.

Marquis of Douglas.
Marquis of Blandford. Marquis of Hartington

Dukes.

Duke of Montrose, K. T.
Duke of Devonshire, K. G. Duke of St. Alban's.
Duke of Norfolk, earl marshal.

Earl Camden, K. G. lord president of the council.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Dukes of the blood royal.

His royal highness the duke of Cambridge.
His royal highness the duke of Sussex.
His royal highness the duke of Cumberland.
His royal highness the duke of Kent.
His royal highness the duke of Clarence.
His royal highness the duke of York, commmander in chief.
His royal highness the prince of Wales.

Richmond herald (alone in a mourning coach), habited as the other officers of arms.

The great banner, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were Captain Robert Moorsom, and his supporters, Lieutenants David Keys and Nicholas Tucker, of the royal navy.

Gauntlet and spurs, Helm and crest, Target and sword, Surcoat, } In front of four mourning coaches, in which were York, Somerset, Lancaster, and Chester heralds, habited as before.

A mourning-coach, in which the coronet of the deceased, on a black velvet cushion, was borne by Norroy king of arms, in the absence of Clarenceux, habited as before, and attended by two gentlemen ushers.

The six lieutenants of the royal navy, habited as before, who were to bear the bannerolls, in two mourning-coaches.

The six admirals, in like habits, who were to bear the canopy, in two mourning coaches.

The four admirals, in like habits, who were to support the pall in a mourning coach

The Body,

Placed on a funeral car, or open hearse, decorated with a carved imitation of the head and stern of his majesty's ship the Victory, surrounded with escocheons of the arms of the deceased, and adorned with appropriate mottos and emblematical devices; under an elevated canopy, in the form of the upper part of an ancient sarcophagus, with six sable plumes, and the coronet of a viscount in the centre, supported by four columns, representing palm trees, with wreaths of natural laurel and cypress, entwining the shafts; the whole upon a four-wheeled carriage, drawn by six led horses, the caparisons adorned with armorial escocheons.

N. B. *The black velvet pall, adorned with six escocheons of the arms of the deceased, and the six bannerolls of the family lineage, were removed from the hearse, in order to afford an unobstructed view of the coffin containing the remains of the gallant admiral.*

Garter principal king of arms, in his official habit, with his sceptre, (in his carriage, his servants being in full mourning) attended by two gentlemen ushers.

THE CHIEF MOURNER.

In a mourning coach, with his two supporters, and his train-bearer, all in mourning cloaks.

Six assistant mourners, (in two mourning coaches), in mourning cloaks as before.

Windsor herald, acting for Norroy king of arms, in a mourning coach, habited as the other officers of arms, and attended by two gentlemen ushers.

The banner of emblems in front of a mourning coach, in which were Captains Thomas Masterman Hardy and Henry William Bayntun, supported by Lieutenants Andrew King and George Miller Bligh, of the royal navy.

Relations of the deceased, in mourning coaches.

Officers of the navy and army, according to their respective ranks, the seniors nearest the body.

(To be continued.)

BLEACHING STRAW.

M. FISCHER of Vienna has discovered a new process for this effect. Instead of smoking it with sulphur, as heretofore, he steeps it in the muriatic acid saturated with potass.

tass. The straw bleached by the process of M. Fischer never grows yellow, and is equally white; besides that it acquires a great flexibility.

TRIAL OF SIR ROBERT CALDER,

December 23, 1805.

(Concluded from Page 128.)

IT was not 'till about eight in the morning of the 22d, that the admiral saw the Malta greatly to leeward. He then made signal for her to quit the prizes, and for the Egyptienne to take them in tow. The enemy were then seen at a distance, about eight or nine miles to windward. He found, that of fifteen ships of the line, the Windsor Castle only was declared incapable of sailing, and requiring to lie to, yet that many of them were very much crippled; and, in his judgment, and relying on the returns which had been made to him, without a mast which could be relied on in a press of sail. That this belief was correct, no other evidence seemed necessary than the fact that the Repulse sprung her bowsprit, and the Malta her mainmast, on the 25th, being the very first press of sail they had made since the action. Captain Inman too, has declared, that he expected, when sent to chase a frigate of the enemy, on the day after the action, that his mast would have gone by the board. Another circumstance which must have resulted from a renewal of the action, was the capture of the Windsor Castle, of the prizes, and the frigates, three or four sail of the enemy's fleet, apparently in order, being observed watching on the weather beam, ready to cut off the separated ships. This it was the vice-admiral's duty to prevent, and to preserve the advantage he had got.

Another disadvantage under which he laboured in attempting to renew the action, was the want of frigates, on which it was unnecessary for him to enlarge to that court. It was far from being his intention to attempt to adduce any thing which might tend to diminish that spirit which induces British commanders to contemn every danger when their country's interest was at stake; but he must deprecate the idea that it was incumbent on them, at all times, and in all cases, to combat with unequal numbers to the uttermost, without regard to any circumstances which might exist.

Every case must be governed by its own circumstances, and must depend on the judgment of the commander, subject to that responsibility which always attaches to such situations. It appeared to him that the action was highly important, even if

the capture of two prizes had been the only object attained. There were, however, sixteen sail of the line at Ferrol, which, if they were not already at sea, would, in the event of his being unable to resume his station off that port, be left at full liberty to pursue any course they pleased, and even to effect a landing in Ireland. He really did not feel, in these circumstances, that he was justified in running the risk which must have attended a renewal of the action, unless an opportunity presented itself far more favourable than that which he had declined to attempt, resolved, as he was, to return in search of them so soon as he had placed his crippled ships in a place of safety. He certainly had not offered, but at the same time, he had never avoided a renewal of the engagement; and though the enemy vauntingly, as one gallant commander had represented it, and with a view to cover the most leeward part of their fleet, as it had been described by another gallant officer, had borne on the British fleet, he was convinced, had they been serious in coming to action, they would have received a proper revenge. But during the whole of the 23d, the enemy, as appeared from the evidence before the court, had the wind, and of course could not be forced into action. On the 24th, at day-break, the enemy was seen only from the mast-head, there being some light breezes. But, even then, supposing it to have been possible to bring the enemy to action, that could only be accomplished by a separation of the squadron, and certainly even then, not, in his opinion, without the consent of the enemy. At six o'clock of the evening of the 24th, the enemy was entirely out of sight.

The vice-admiral accompanied the Windsor Castle to a place of safety, resolved to return to his station, and, if possible, to bring the enemy to action. In case of not finding them in Ferrol, his resolution was to repair to the rendezvous off Cape Finisterre. He accordingly returned to Ferrol, and there resumed the blockade; the Malta returned to England to refit; and Admiral Stirling, agreeably to his orders, to Rochefort. The vice-admiral had, to the propriety of his conduct in these different respects, the approbation of the commander in chief, who not only transmitted to him a letter of approbation and thanks after the action of the 22d, but, as an additional proof of confidence, on the 17th of August, put under his command a fleet of twenty sail of the line to blockade Ferrol, and with farther instructions, if they had sailed. The enemy had sailed from Ferrol, but the Vice-Admiral fortunately arrived time enough at Cadiz to enable Admiral Collingwood to secure them there.

Having acted to the best of his judgment in all these particulars, he little expected to have met the reception which he found awaiting him in this country. The court were already in

possession

possession of the testimonial of the gallant admiral who was second in command, on the 22d of July, to the propriety of his (the vice-admiral's conduct. A similar testimonial he had also received from his commander in chief; and he flattered himself the country in general would agree on his return home in bestowing the usual tokens of approbation on his conduct, and that of his gallant associates. This, at least, they deserved, however much he himself might have merited a contrary treatment. Judge then of his feelings, on finding himself accused, even by the most moderate of his assailants, of having trifled with the feelings of the public. This, however, proceeded not from any fault of his, but from the mode in which his dispatches were published in the London Gazette. They were not published whole and entire, and yet they were not published as extracts from, but as copies of, his letters. He disclaimed all idea of reflecting on the admiralty in this particular. They probably meant to convey gratifying intelligence to the public, without being aware of the interpretation which might be put on it, or that it would militate to his disadvantage. That they could not mean so was apparent, from the readiness with which they had allowed him to state the substance of that part which was omitted. In doing so, however, he should take care not to prejudice the public, but rather himself, to suffer any odium which might arise for want of explanation. He then read an additional paragraph in his letter to the commander in chief, giving an account of the action of the 22d, in which he says, "At the same time it will behove me to be on my guard, on account of the squadron at Ferrol, and the two captured ships. I have sent them and the Windsor Castle away." If this had been stated, the public could not have expected so much. They would rather have contemplated with satisfaction what had been done. His letter of the 26th of July too, in which he corrected the unfortunate omission relative to Admiral Stirling, breathed similar language, and shewed that a renewal of the engagement for the time was at an end. As to the report circulated by Lieutenant Nicholson, that the vice-admiral had assured him, and had authorised him to declare to the commanding officer, "that I had it in my power, and was determined to force the combined fleets to renew the action"—If so, why was not Lieutenant Nicholson called on to prove the fact? He could not. The vice-admiral declared on his honour that he never did send such a message.

Sir R. Calder.—"That I do most solemnly."

Every letter shewed his intention not to renew the action 'till he had conveyed the Windsor Castle to a place of safety. Those, he hoped, would justify him in wishing to have an opportunity to vindicate his character and conduct. The question divided itself into two heads: First, could he have renewed

the action if he had inclined?—Second, if it would have been prudent so to do; and if he did not act wisely, and exercise a sound judgment, in declining to renew it? it was evident that on the 23d he could not renew the action; and that on the 24th, though the wind was favourable, he could not renew it without separating the squadron, and even then it was doubtful with what success. This he should prove, and that it was impossible to take the prisoners out of the captured ships, had it been found necessary to destroy them. He lamented the absence of Captain Prouse, as he would have been a material witness to prove the facts in the case. The signal which he made for a return of the damages which the different ships had sustained, did not impart his determination to renew the action. His only object was to form a line of battle, if the enemy had chosen to advance. It was plain that Captain Inman made the same distinction that he did; for, though crippled, he gave a negative to the signal to lie-by, well knowing the difference between the ability to lie-by for an enemy, and that of carrying a press of sail for the purpose of renewing the action. He could sufficiently admire that spirit of heroism by which a British officer was withheld from making a signal of inability or distress: but he contended it would ill have become him, and that he would ill have discharged his duty to the public, if to such feelings, however magnanimous in themselves, he had sacrificed other more important considerations. As to what Captain Durham said, he declared that he had already formed his plan, which was not to separate the fleet, and to have ordered Captain Durham to have kept sight of the enemy, could only have had the effect of separating him from the remainder of our squadron. He declared, indeed, that he was surprised at Captain Durham's having made the signal he did. Had he (the vice-admiral) required it, he would have made a signal for it. In fact, the signal made to Captain Durham was 77, the signal to bring to, and not 19, the signal to reconnoitre.

SENTENCE.

"At a court-martial assembled on board the Prince of Wales, on Monday the 23d of December, 1805, and continued by adjournment 'till the 26th, present, &c. (reciting the names of the members of the court,) and stating that, pursuant to the orders of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, setting forth, that Vice Admiral Sir Robert Calder, by his letter, had desired that an enquiry should be made into his conduct on the 22d of July last, in not renewing the engagement with the combined fleet, in order that he might be enabled to state his reasons publicly; and also stating, that their lordships had thought fit, in compliance with such request, to direct that a court-martial

tial should be assembled to inquire into his conduct on the said 23d of July, in not renewing the engagement, and for not taking or destroying all the ships of the enemy, which it was his duty to engage. And that the court had proceeded to inquire into the conduct and proceedings of Vice-Admiral Sir R. Calder with the squadron under his command; and having heard the evidence in support of the charge, and what he had alledged in his defence, and the evidence in support of that defence, and having maturely weighed the whole, the court were of opinion, that the charge of not having renewed the engagement with the combined fleet, and of not having taken or destroyed all the ships of the enemy, which it was his duty to have engaged, was proved, and that the conduct of Vice Admiral Calder was not the effect of fear or cowardice, but had arisen from an error in judgment for which he was highly censurable, and deserved to be severely reprimanded, and (added the judge advocate,) he is severely reprimanded accordingly."

Account of the Church of Stratford Bow, Middlesex.

THERE are few places in the vicinity of London which are more interesting from the evident marks of antiquity that are displayed in and about them, than the village of Bow, or, as it is more correctly termed, Stratford Bow, in the county of Middlesex.

The village itself seems to have originally derived its importance, first, from an ancient ford near one of the Roman highways; and, secondly, from a bridge of one arch over the river Lea, built by Henry I. probably at the instance of Matilda, his queen, who, as it is stated, in attempting to pass the ford, "got well washed in the stream." Indeed Leland says, that it was she that "caused two bridges to be builded in a place one mile distant from the old ford, now called the Bowe, because the bridge was arched like unto a bowe; a rare piece of work, for before that time, the like had never been seen in England. The other was over a little brook, commonly called the Chanelse Bridge. Moreover, she gave manors and a mill, commonly called Wiggen Mill, to the abbess of Barking, for the repairing of the bridges and highwaie."

This account of Leland differs in many particulars, from one delivered upon oath, at an inquisition taken before Robert de Retford and Henry Spigurnault, the king's justices, in the year 1303. The jurors, upon their oaths, declared, that at the time when Matilda, the good queen of England, lived, the road from London to Essex was by a place called Old Ford, where there was no bridge, and during great inundations, was so dangerous, that many passengers lost their lives; which coming to the queen's

queen's ears, she caused the road to be turned where it is now, namely, between the towns of Stratford and Westham, and of her bounty caused the bridges and road to be made, except the bridge called Chanier's-bridge, which ought to be repaired by the abbot of Stratford.

The parish-church of Stratford Bow, which we are now contemplating, dedicated to St. Mary, was built in the year 1311, in consequence of a licence granted by Bishop Baldock, dated from Stepney, to the inhabitants of Stratford and Old Ford, to build a chapel (of ease), they being so far distant from the parish-church of Stepney, and the roads in winter impassable, by reason of the floods. The original structure, it will be observed, although tottering with decay, still remains; which is a curious circumstance, as it exhibits a correct specimen of the second-rate ecclesiastical architecture, of the period when it was erected. It consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, separated from the nave by octagonal pillars and pointed arches.

On the left side of the church from London, there is a very large old house, now appropriated to the purpose of a workhouse, for the parish of Stratford Bow. Its exterior, as far as we have had occasion to observe it, exhibits marks of considerable antiquity; that is to say, from the window-frames, doorcases, &c. we believe it to be about the age of Henry the Eighth, when it was probably either built or repaired.

Edmond Lord Sheffield, who distinguished himself in the fight against the Spanish armada, resided at Stratford Bow, in 1613. Would it be carrying conjecture too far, to suppose his residence was in this house, then the best in the town? especially as the ornaments and arrangements of its interior seem to sanction the hypothesis.

We cannot take leave of this village without observing, that it was once celebrated for the manufacture of china, which obtained the appellation of Bow china, though the works were on the other side of the river Lea. We have seen some specimens of this ware, extremely beautiful; but the rise of the potteries, and the opposition of the Chelsea, Worcester, Salop and Derby porcelain manufactories, caused these works to stop.

In ancient times, Stratford was famous for a company of white and brown bakers, who used to send their bread in carts and on horses, to the environs of the metropolis, and most grievously to undersell the Londoners. This was frequently complained of by them; but as the opposition thus created, was, by the people in power, thought beneficial to the poor, it was never legally countermanded.

BROTH

BROTH *and* SOUP.

A Batavian chymist, whose name is M. Van Mons, has lately announced an important discovery of his, viz. that broth may be preserved, for many years, by means of a few grains of mercury, in a state of oxyde and nitrate. Nitrate of silver has long been considered as the most powerful of antiseptics, although the nitrate of gold and mercury are equally so.

In the process of M. Van Mons, he found that oxygenated muriate of pot ash had the effect to retard the putrefaction of strong soup several days, and that ultimately it succeeded in putting a stop to it, at a certain point. He likewise found that very dilute nitric acid, and that oxygenated muriatic acid, are capable of preserving soup for several months in a state fit for use.

NAVAL CHAPLAINS.

THE important addition of a chaplain to the establishment of our ships of war seems, from the following letter of George duke of Buckingham, to have been first adopted in the year 1626.

"*The Duke of Buckingham to the University of Cambridge.*

"AFTER my hearty commendations. His majesty having given order for preachers to goe in every of his ships to sea, choyce hath been made of one Mr. Daniel Ambrose, master of arts, and fellow of your college, to be one. Accordingly upon signification to me come hither, I thought good to intimate unto you, that his majesty is so careful of such scholars as are willing to put themselves forward into so good actions, as that he will exspeet, and I doubt not but you will accordingly take order, that the said Mr. Ambrose shall suffer noe detriment in his place with you, by this his employment, but that you will rather take care that he shall have all immunities and emoluments with advantage, which have been formerly, or may be, granted to any upon the like service. Wherein not doubting of your affectionate care, I rest

"Your very loveing friend,

"G. BUCKINGHAM.

"*York House, July* 29, 1626."

It was accordingly ordered, that Mr. Ambrose should have the benefit of his fellowship during the whole period of his service at sea.

Answer, by a Midshipman of the Royal Navy, to T. Jarvis's Rebus, inserted December 30.

WHEN tempests howl, and none their aid can lend,
The SEA-MAKK proves the seaman's steady friend.

*** We have received the like answer from T. Bullock, of St Columb; J. Light, of Sherborne; J. Woodman, jun. of North Curry; H. Glasson, of Crowan; E. Mortimer, of Exeter; P. Codd, of Dean Prior; W. England, of Lyme Regis; and T. Trobridge, of Plymouth.

Answer, by S. C. Moore, of Horswell House, to R. Perring's Rebus, inserted the 30th of December.

PLACE the initials right and true,
LONDON they will present to view.

☞ We have received a similar answer from a young lady, M. Duncan, jun. and T. Trobridge, of Plymouth; H. Glasson, of Crowan; J. Whittle, of Upway; J. Waldron, and W. England, of Lyme Regis; Rusticus, of Awliscombe; W. Varcoe, and Palemon, of Mevagissey; J. Light, of Sherborne; Emilia Mortimer, of Exeter; J. Rowden, of Heytesbury; Detector; J. Woodman, jun. of North Curry; J. Channon, of Ottery; T. Bullock, of St. Columb; Polly Pilchard, of Penzance; T. Burseus, of Devonshire; P. Codd, of Dean Prior; and W. Sparks, of Uffculm.

An ANAGRAM, *by T. Gill, Officer of Excise.*

TO lie if you transpose aright,
A foreign town you'll bring to sight.

An ANAGRAMMATICAL REBUS, *by P. Gove, of Exeter.*

YOU from my first will soon disclose
The source whence Britain's glory rose;
And then my second you'll expound,
As a luxuriant draught 'tis found;
Transpose them both, and you'll explore
A British hero now no more!
Whose life has gain'd deserv'd applause,
Devoted to his country's cause!
For him Britannia long shall mourn,
And laurel wreaths bedeck his urn.

A CHARADE, *by T. Rutger, of Clowance.*

MY first is where the infant's brought
A token to receive,
By friends and parents goodly sought,
Its soul from death to save.

How lovely from my next to view
The distant landscape round!
Where scenes diversified and new,
With beauties rich abound.

Now, Sirs, when you've these parts compar'd,
A place in Wilts you'll view,
For taste and elegance admir'd;
So now, ye bards, adieu.

POETRY.

For the WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

Elegy to the Memory of that worthy and much-lamented Lady, Mrs. Toms, of South Molton, Devon.

WHY tolls the bell? For what departed friend
Must I now mourn, and heave the useless sigh?
What storms of woe will soon my bosom rend?
For my prophetic soul forebodes it nigh.

Come gentle muse, assist my failing pow'r,
And say, for me, the virtuous Toms is dead.
Who will not weep? The sympathizing flow'r
Fades thro' disease, and droops its pensive head.

The glimm'ring lamp long struggles with the wind,
The spark, extinct at last, denies its light;
The mould'ring ash is only left behind,
While the pure element dissolves from sight.

Thus to th' immortal throne now wings her way,
Thy soul seraphic, freed from mortal chain;
Thy body still remains as lifeless clay,
And sprung from dust, to dust returns again.

Ye sons of sorrow! fortune's wretched band,
Whom hunger, pain, and poverty oppress,
That angel form is gone, whose soothing hand
Reliev'd your wants, and pitied your distress.

Go to her tomb, and drop the grateful tear,
The best oblation to a senseless shade;
Like her resign'd, no troubled conscience fear;
Like her seek virtue which shall never fade.

Devon. AMICUS.

For the WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

TO THE MUSE.

SWEET muse, ah whither dost thou rove?
Why cease thy pleasures to impart?
Canst thou forsake the peaceful grove,
Where first thy numbers sooth'd my heart?

O! swift return—thy charms restore,
With love and fancy in thy train;
Nor let fond memory implore
Thy boasted influence in vain.

The dreams of youth, serenely fair,
Have oft arous'd thy dormant pow'rs;
Oft smooth'd the wrinkled brow of care,
And smil'd on sorrow's lingering hours.

Then let me not in silence mourn,
Unknown to health's delights and thine;

But

But O! return, sweet muse, return,
And cheer me with a song divine.

HENRY.

The PLEASURES *of* WINTER.

BUT think not as the seasons veer,
And winter's chill effects appear.
The loss of summer I shall fear.
Tho' o'er the land the tempest blow,
Heaping on piles the drifted snow;
Tho' trees have lost their leafy green,
And slipp'ry ice o'er fields is seen;
There still some comfort is in view,
And still there's pleasure to pursue,
As sitting near a cheerful fire,
The flame from faggots rising higher,
Good authors reading, old and new,
And making from them extracts too;
Perusing papers, weekly sent,
Or on some fav'rite study bent;
Or corresponding with a friend,
To such my wishes ever tend;
Or pleasing with a mirthful tale,
For mental pleasures must prevail;
Or walking thro' the meads around,
Where sparkling icicles abound;
Or skaiting on the solid tide,
And coursing round its bosom wide,
Where rippl'd tides were wont to appear,
When genial seasons deck'd the year.
E'en so, dear Sir, our wishes stray,
As thro' this life we bend our way;
We each have happiness in view,
Tho' diff'rent paths we oft pursue.
To hoard, the miser's wishes tend;
The prodigal, his means to spend;
The soldier courts the cannon's roar;
The sailor seeks a distant shore.
Each on his views is anxious bent,
But yet how frail without content!

W. GOODCHEAP, Junior.

LINES ON SEEING BLENHEIM HOUSE.

O! Ask me not of Blenheim's marble halls,
Her tow'ring column, and triumphal gate;
With vacant glance I view the trophied walls,
The wide unsocial haunt of sullen state!
Boast not to me the wooded green demesne,
Form'd by the lab'rer's hand, the artist's rule;
Joyless I see, in yon extended plain,
A *cultur'd* desert, and a stagnant pool.
Be mine the cheerful view of village green,
With ruddy children scatter'd far and near,
The babbling brook thro' willow hedge-rows seen,
That turns the mill with current swift and clear.
At scenes like these the patriot breast may warm,
And tears of young philanthropy may start;
The poet's mind new dreams of beauty form,
And fancy own the promptings of the heart